

## EUROPE GROWS VERY UNEASY

### Watson's Coming Is Not Desired.

#### COMPLICATIONS FEARED

### Spain May Do Desperate Things.

#### ENGLAND'S WARNING WORD

The appearance of an American Squadron off Cadiz or the Canaries may intensify the resistance and lead to trouble with the powers—Germany's bluff hint—General Toral may be court-martialed for the surrender of Santiago—The Queen Regent threatens to make another change of ministry—The first brigade starts for Porto Rico—Another batch of Spanish officers arrives at Annapolis.

LONDON, July 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Unless peace makes speedier progress the Queen Regent will seriously consider changing the ministry. General Polavieja is ready as the coming man. The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Nothing is known regarding the decision of the cabinet on the peace question. Apparently the government does not recognize the necessity of making peace quickly and the public seems to be indifferent. Some newspapers complain that the upper classes are removing to their summer quarters and that the lower orders are amusing themselves with bull fights and such entertainments as belong to a civilized people. Probably ministers disagree regarding peace, but they are unanimous in disclaiming responsibility for General Toral's surrender at Santiago.

#### COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) says: The authorities at Washington are over-rating their strength. It would be a profound political mistake to send Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast. Even an occupation of the Canaries might lead to regrettable complications, all this being much more volatile territory than the Philippines.

SIANGHAI, July 20.—Prince Huiy of Prussia, commander of the German squadron in Asiatic waters, has sailed from Kiao Chou for Vladivostok.

#### FRIENDLY WARNINGS.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning: As strong supporters and sincere well-wishers to the United States, we suggest a reconsideration of the decision to send Commodore Watson to Europe. It could not materially harm Spain and would only be likely to reunite the Spanish into an impervious obstinacy of endurance and a determination to suffer to all lengths.

That is their national character. It was that which baffled Napoleon, who had land forces to overrun the whole country, while at every point an American fleet could touch there would be in danger of European complications. LONDON, July 21.—The Times editorially reproaching the Spanish government this morning with "Moral Cowardice" is endeavoring to screen its own management by pretending that "General Toral has betrayed his country," says: "It is incredible that Spain can hope for anything from Cuba, as it is impossible for Blanco, as it was for Toral, to fight against hunger, and it is unlikely that the former will have anything else to fight with for some time to come. Neither can anything be hoped from European intervention, if Commodore Watson's squadron comes, though its arrival would be an unusual spectacle to more than one European power."

#### AUGUST'S MODESTY.

MADRID, July 20.—Senor Sagasta and General Corrales, minister of war, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. General Corrales' advice indicates that the insurgents are now dispirited "only a lukewarm hostility towards the Spanish troops."

Captain General August sends an official dispatch assuring under date of July 19th, that while the blockade is becoming very strict, the enemy has lost heavily in several recent engagements, "by which the morale of the American forces has been weakened and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged."

The dispatch alleges also that "the

## HURLED TO ETERNITY

### Eight Men Blown Up in an Instant.

#### Fiendish Act of a Chinese Murderer.

#### Takes Refuge in a Powder Magazine and Destroys His Pursuers and Himself.

OAKLAND, July 19.—The most sensational tragedy ever known in California occurred shortly after 5 o'clock this morning at Melrose, a little settlement near Sather Station, between Fruitvale and Alameda.

By the act of a Chinese murderer, the powder magazine of the California Fuel Company was exploded, resulting in the instant death of eight persons and inflicting injuries upon several others. A dozen cottages were demolished; fifty buildings, including one school house were more or less shattered, cars were hurled from the tracks and windows were broken miles away from the scene of the disaster. Property loss is estimated as high as \$75,000 or more.

The wretch who caused this death and devastation was Gung Ung Chang, or Ah Len, who yesterday shot and fatally wounded Han Si Sing and then took refuge in the powder magazine, where he remained at bay all night, defying the officers of the law to arrest him.

The eighth regiment of California Volunteers is encamped near by and its officers also attempted to dislodge the criminal whose first victim died before daylight. Just before sunrise a faint effort to capture the desperate man was made, and in an instant the towns and cities about the bay were shaken to their foundations by a terrific explosion.

The Mongolian had carried out his threat to blow up the magazine and fired his revolver into a can of powder. Of himself and the brave men who had demanded his surrender, only mangled remains were left. Bits of their brains and bleeding bodies, some charred by fire and blackened by powder smoke were scattered over a wide area. These were gathered up in baskets and bags. Identification in most cases being absolutely impossible.

Nothing remained of the magazine, and the village of Melrose was a wreck. Fires broke out in several places, and for hours the scene was one of confusion and terror. Tonight many communities are in mourning, for the six officers killed were all widely known, and came from various parts of Alameda county.

#### DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

#### Phenomenal Success of the Valley Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The trustees and directors of the San Joaquin Valley railroad held their annual meeting today. The present officers were re-elected for another year as follows: President, Robert Watt; second vice president, Captain A. H. Payson; secretary, Alex. Mackay; counsel, B. F. Preston. The remaining directors are: John D. Spreckels, J. B. Stearns, Chas. Hollbrook, Leon Shaw, Alvin A. Hayward, Isaac Upham, Thomas Magee and James A. Hooper.

The financial report shows a considerably increased net profit, notwithstanding the heavy expenses caused by the work of extending the line. Chief Engineer Story in his report details the extensive improvements which have been made. Extensions of the road will be followed as rapidly as possible by the opening of the line for business.

In the event of equipment 100 box-cars have been added and four locomotives. In the near future the rolling stock of the company will be increased by two locomotives, four cabooses and four coaches.

#### The Pelayo Damaged.

MARSHFIELD, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports seeing on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo, a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain had been damaged.

## A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

### Peace Negotiations Without Foreign Intervention.

#### WASHINGTON, July 19.—One of the ablest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the Ambassador of a continental power, suggested today that if Spain or the United States were desirous of inaugurating a peace movement on easy and effective means of doing so was at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary. This, he pointed out could be done through the American and Spanish consuls at Santiago, who, during recent days, have been brought into close communication concerning details of the surrender of Santiago.

The incident has served to show that General Toral was in direct communication with Madrid and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid government. On the other hand it was pointed out that General Shafter had at all times been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington government. This for the first time in the war brought the two governments into direct communication and while the communication has thus far been confined to Santiago it has been suggested that it affords the opportunity for a much wider range of inquiry between the two capitals. It Madrid desires to take the initiative in learning that peace terms are possible, then such an official inquiry through General Toral, through General Shafter, would doubtless bring response.

This mode of action was suggested in a confidential way, but as one offering the most practical means of direct communication on the subject of peace. Whether either government will avail itself of the opportunity remains to be seen, as there is no intimation thus far that Madrid desires to make peace overtures and certainly there is no purpose at Washington to initiate such movement.

#### YELLOW JACK.

### Army Surgeons Are Acting Vigorously.

#### Detailed Reports From the Santiago Hospitals Anxiously Awaited.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Surgeon General Sternberg returned today from an inspection of the Olivette which has just arrived with a large number of wounded. General Sternberg continues to take a hopeful view of the fever. He says normal conditions are now being established by the termination of the military campaign and that the medical service is thus enabled to cope with the fever situation energetically and successfully. When the outbreak first occurred there was more or less confusion and dread, as exaggerated reports spread through the camp. Now complete sanitary precautions are being enforced and the troops are being made to live up to all requirements necessary to prevent a spread of contagion. General Sternberg received no additional reports from the front early today nor has he any of the list of fever patients.

Outside of the surgeon general the war authorities continue to view with much apprehension the fever situation at the front. The dispatch asking for additional hospital attendants, nurses and doctors, all of them to be immune, was the only additional information received. It makes no mention as to the increase or decrease of the attack. The real for additional immunes will be met promptly.

The Resolute leaves New York today with a large number of contract surgeons and nurses. General Sternberg says he knows nothing of the reported suspicious cases on board the Seneca, which arrived at Norfolk yesterday. But Dr. Wyman, chief of marine hospital service, received a report that there were three suspicious cases aboard, although it could not be said as yet that they were yellow fever cases. The ship was directed to proceed to New York, where the local quarantine officials will take such precautions as they deem necessary and where the facilities for handling the wounded and fever-stricken patients are better than at Norfolk.

#### The Pennsylvania Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The transport steamer Pennsylvania sailed today for the Philippines. The announcement that the vessel would sail today attracted thousands of people to the waterfront and hundreds of others chartered small boats to accompany the big liner to the Golden Gate. The rolls of heavy smoke issuing from the smokestack of the vessel was a preliminary announcement that the time for the departure had come and a great cheer arose from the thousands of spectators along the waterfront.

The Pennsylvania carried nearly 1500 men, including the first Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers now at Manila. The troops will be under the command of Colonel Kessler.

#### Oregon's Wheat Crop.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 21.—The most conservative figures on the season's surplus wheat crop in the Columbia river basin and the Willamette valley are 1,700,000 tons. These are based on last year's actual surplus, the known increase of surplus this year over last and the first rate condition of crops now under harvest. It is estimated that at least 25,000,000 bushels of wheat will seek export through Portland this year.

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"Here's a pretty nugget," remarked the miner, as he exhibited a magnificent specimen of the yellow metal which is worth \$282. "I call it my elephant nugget," he continued, "because of its resemblance to an elephant."

"I would advise my friends to stay away from Alaska," he said, "as there are too many looking for gold up there now. There are perhaps ten or twelve thousand people in Dawson at present who have no homes."

"The men who reached the territory first have taken up every claim. This leaves the newcomers without an opportunity of accomplishing anything. Men with immense capital might try claims and make money by working them, but I would advise all others to stay away. No new strikes of any importance have been made since."

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"My goodness," he exclaimed in response to a reporter's query, "have you fellows going to tackle us here, too? In San Francisco they were looking for reporters, who literally swarmed around us."

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At 7:50 there was opened on the shipping and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purissima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and store ship probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk and a third was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled.

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## AN ANTI-TREATING SOCIETY

Possibly the world would be better if no one drank anything but water; at least we have no quarrel with those who hold to this opinion; but there is no present prospect of a temperance millennium, and in the meantime something may be gained by reforming the habits we can not abstain from. There is drinking and smoking, and the spread of drunkenness seems to depend less on the amount than the manner of drinking. The countries in which there is the most drunkenness are those in which there is the least drinking and the most total abstinence. Our own country is one of the most striking examples, and while various causes doubtless contribute to this result, those who have compared the drinking habits of various countries are unanimous that the principal cause is the prevalence of the treating system.

What habit could be more ridiculous? By half a dozen acquaintances happen to meet at a bar, each of whom want a single glass of beer, that each may have the privilege of buying for all the others. No one has shown any liberality or gained any drinks, for each has paid for just what he received, but each has had six times the amount he would have taken for himself. Nothing is gained for sociability. In Germany, where the connection between beer and sociability is closer than anywhere else in the world, treating is unknown. In fact, nothing is gained except companionship with a foolish custom, which no one man is able to reform and few have the moral courage to resist.

But what one man can not do, an organization can. We should like to see the plan of an anti-treating society tried. Such a movement, to be successful, must be started by men who are personally popular, and who are themselves above the suspicion of needing the society, either as a cloak for silliness or as a protection against incompetence. Members should be obliged neither to treat nor be treated. An unostentatious badge worn under the coat lapel, to be shown on occasion, would be a sufficient and easy answer to importunate invitations, and would aid in spreading the movement. We believe that such a movement, once started, would become popular and be extremely effective.

## MAGUIRE AND DEFEAT.

The opinion appears to be general among politicians that if the Democrats nominate Congressman Maguire for Governor the party will be badly defeated next November. There has been some talk of the Democrats choosing another candidate, but it is not likely that anything will come of it. The nomination is virtually pledged to Mr. Maguire, and the Democrats have gone to the polls to elect him. There will therefore be witnessed the rather unusual spectacle of a party nominating as its standard bearer a man who it knows has no chance of being elected. Many Democrats realize now what only a few saw some time ago, that Mr. Maguire is not a strong candidate. His single-tax views have always caused him to be regarded with suspicion by the farmers, and with this powerful class arrayed against him a candidate has very little chance of being successful. Yet it is not clear that the Democrats could find a candidate whose chances would be better than Mr. Maguire's. (The Stockton Mail, the leading Democratic paper in the state, thinks that Lieutenant Governor Jeter would make a much better runner than the Congressman, but this opinion can hardly be based upon Mr. Jeter's services to his party. H. M. La Rue is supposed to be solid with the farmers, but a Democratic railroad organ in this city says that his candidacy is favored by the Southern Pacific, and a railroad organ is supposed to know these things. Still, that is the favorite way of newspapers controlled by the octopus to put the "kibosh" on its political enemies. There remains Budd, who could not be elected to anything. It looks therefore as though the Democrats must choose Maguire. Though he has many elements of weakness, he yet seems stronger than his rivals, and while he is certain to be defeated he will probably make a better showing at the polls than any of the other candidates could.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The claim is constantly being made that any attempt to acquire possessions outside of this continent is an abrogation of the Monroe doctrine. As a matter of fact, the doctrine has no reference to such conditions. As originally promulgated it merely declared that the United States would not permit any European nation to impose its form of government on any American people where it was not already established, and that it would not exercise in Europe the rights it denied Europeans in America. The scope of the doctrine has been somewhat broadened, but it has never gone farther than an understanding that we should keep on one side and Europe on the other of the Atlantic. The Pacific had at that time a geographic but not a political or commercial existence. Now it has both, and we have in its problems the same rights and interests as the European powers. We border on the ocean and they do not. Its problems are apart from the local problems of Europe, and must be treated by all parties at long range. We can still refrain from becoming a European power, and prevent others from becoming American powers, without reference to the fact that we and they are all Asiatic powers.

## RANDOM REMARKS.

There's a farmer near Ellensburg, Oregon, who is a poultry raiser as is a poultry raiser. A dispatch states that he has been selling ducks at Ellensburg recently, and nearly every one of the quackers had gold nuggets in its little gizzard. Some prospectors visited the ranch and made namings of surface ground along the creek there, but only very small colors were found. Before leaving two of the party bought four ducks of the farmer. On reaching town the ducks were killed and nuggets to the value of \$5.20 were taken from their gizzards. Of course these prospectors are on the wrong track. They think that the gold found in the ducks is from the farmer's land and are going to try to get an option on it. The fact is, however, that the farmer's ducks are descended from the famous duck that laid the golden egg, and what they should do is to buy what birds the farmer has left. They will cost less than the land and the miners will realize they are fools much sooner than if they tried to turn a 100-acre farm inside out.

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The Los Angeles Times declares that a party that can stomach E. L. Hutchinson, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the fusion or patronage Populists is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils, and previous little else. The estimated Times also regards "Hutchinson" nomination as "satisfying evidence that the party is as much of a stuporous farce and fraud as has always been claimed for it." "Hutchinson" fame has not spread to the neck of the woods yet, but we know what to think of a party that has the hardihood to nominate a man like Barlow for Congress.

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**Michael Quinlan State**  
**Michael Kelly**

### Jealousy the Cause of the Rash Act

**The Wounded Man Will Most Likely Die--Quintan in Jail**

Shortly before noon Sunday Michael Quinlan, a blacked-out Michael Kelly, using a pocket knife for the operation. The knife-wielder is now in the county jail, while his victim is lying at this

point of death at his home in Darling's addition. Dr. Mayden, who is attending the wounded man, says he will die in a day or two, most probably.

Quinlan was jealous of Kelly, and he knifed him in a passion of jealousy. Quinlan believed that Kelly was "playing" more attention to his wife than he would should to a married woman with eight children, and the husband who thought he was being "screwed."

Sunday morning he said he was going

to work on the Valley road and it seems that Kelly took him to the station where he was to take a train to go to the front. Instead of that, however, the suspicious Quinlan returned to his home on Cherry avenue, in Central city. Upon arriving there he saw Kelly talking to his wife and daughters. The widow brought a demijohn of wine with him on his visit.

Quintan entered the room and joined in the sociability -- it was nothing more. He had a glass or two. He and Kelly then began to dispute. Quintan held him responsible for the lack of happiness between himself and his wife. Kelly upbraided Quintan for not doing better.

by his family. The husband told him to hold his peace. The ill was passed. The man fought. Kelly hit Quinlan on the forehead with the demijohn, and he fell. The top of the skin. Quinlan then sliced his opponent in the abdominal region, and as the wounded man staggered away the angry husband threw an ax at him, but the ax hit him skidding.

Kelly drove to his home, and it was nearly four hours before Dr. Haydock reached him. About fourteen inches of the intestines were protruding through the horrible gash, and the

wounded man was suffering intense pain. The intestines were penetrated in two places. They were sewed up and replaced, but Kelly is in great danger from septic peritonitis.

After the affray Quinlan came to town to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Kelly and Mrs. Quinlan for disturbing his peace, but in the meantime the news of the cutting reached the

Kelly attempted to tell his version of the trouble to Dr. Hayden, but he was suddenly taken with a paroxysm of pain and had to be given an opiate. He claims that he went to the Quinlan house to have Mrs. Quinlan or one of the girls write a letter for him, as he

Quinlan was seen at the jail yesterday by a Republican reporter. One of the prisoner's first questions was, "How's Kelly?"

Quinlan told all about his troubles. He said he had been married twenty years and always got along well with his wife until Kelly became attracted by her. About two years ago Quinlan went back to Illinois and when he returned he found Kelly married.

Quinlan said he was told various scandalous rumors about Kelly and his better half. He claims he was not surprised, however, as they were the cause of his leaving. They thought he would never return, but he again appeared in Fresno, unknown to either of them. He and his wife made up and lived together peacefully for some time. Quinlan then went to work for Tarpy at the

father's ranch, returning last May. Of late he claims his wife would not allow him to sleep in the house, and he had to make his bed under the trees in the yard. Four years ago, he declared, she tried to get rid of him by causing his arrest on a charge of insanity.

He professes no regret over his deed, although he asserts that he did not know he had cut Kelly until he was arrested.

**Superior Court Notes.**  
The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday.  
**A. A. Blomgrane, vs. William Heine;** motion for a new trial argued, submitted and taken under advisement.  
**Insolvency of Helskell;** petition for discharge of insolvent granted.  
**Alfred Coleman vs. C. H. Richardson;**

hearing of petition to dissolve injunction resumed. Petition granted upon stipulation of counsel that the defendants be allowed to have water by 4-inch pipe on Mondays for twelve hours, pending the trial of the case.

**Max Frankenhau vs. S. T. Jordan;** Judgment for plaintiff by default for \$5,300 on promissory note. Mortgage ordered foreclosed. F. M. Chittenden, appointed commissioner to sell the property, bonds \$1000.

John D. Dymot, the teacher music, is attending school in Chicago. He will return in time to resume his duties.

**ADVERTISED LETTERS**

**REMOVED UNCALLED FOR IN THE**  
postoffice at Fresno, Cal., on July 11, 1903.  
Persons calling for these letters please say  
"advertised," and give the date of this advertise-  
ment. If not called for in fourteen days  
they will be sent to the dead letter office at  
Washington, D. C.

**LADIES' LIST.**

Bennitt, Mrs Thomas  
Cook, Mrs Jennie  
Cook, Mrs L G  
Clark, Mrs Mary  
Childs, Mrs I  
Dugley, Mrs A S  
Dodson, Mrs B A  
Eiam, Miss Louis  
Elliot, Mrs J C  
Findetwain, Mrs Perry

Grave, Mrs E R  
Johnson, Miss Ella  
Kopf, Mrs Mary E  
Madson, Mrs E  
Meyers, Mrs W B  
Morris, Mary A  
Platt, Mrs C F  
Pohl, Mrs A E  
Weaver, Mrs Nancy

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson, John A  
Bertelson, Crist  
Boll, Master John  
Baird, A P  
Kelly, B  
Lefstrom, Aug E  
Linton, Fred, O  
Lusk, (Mrs G)

Chaff, Philip C.	Dr. J. Ambrose
Galikins, O. M.	Malins, J. V.
Eagle, W. H.	Malins, S. W.
Wolsey, Chas.	Martinez, J.
Griffith, J. L.	Marshall, Hamp.
Hall, W. M.	Mitts, Sam.
Hillegrove, C. H.	Morgan, J. A.
Hiorowitz, S.	Rhodes, J.
Homanau, E.	S. S. S.
Harbison, A. K.	Shelton, J. P.
Henderson, J.	Shelton, J. P.
Jeffery, Wilson	St. Louis, A.
Kuehl, S. M.	Thompson, A.















## WHY SANTIAGO SURRENDERED

The Defenses Were Out of Date.

### SCHLEY'S DARING TRIP

The Commodore Goes in on a Steam Launch.

### MORRO'S BATTERED WALLS

Vivid and Interesting Sketch of the Harbor and Fortifications by a Correspondent Who Went With Schley—The Submarine Mines Now Removed or Exploded and the Passage Clear—The Merrimac Wreck Failed to Block the Channel—Probability That the Cristobal Colon, the Infanta Teresa and the Reina Mercedes Can be Floated and Added to Our Navy.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—At exactly 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which Morro Castle spreads half way.

Almost immediately after the flag was pulled down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing stations of the submarine mines. These mines were judged not to be so formidable as expected and later in the afternoon they were all exploded under the supervision of the Vixen.

It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago harbor, but it is not thought that any of them had anything to do with the sinking of the craft.

Soon after noon Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant J. H. Sears, the flag lieutenant, Lieutenant A. B. Wells, the flag secretary, and three invited correspondents of the Associated Press went into the harbor on a steam launch which moved slowly in order to make close observations of the Spanish forts and batteries.

AN INTERESTING PORT. Fort Morro stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the cliff there are numerous caves formed by the action of the waves, and around the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves made by the navy's projectiles. It would appear, however, that only one hostile bullet struck the place, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating from the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact.

Morro Castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbling walls. In fact all the batteries, muskets and open, crumbled in their terrific-splintering qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rapid fire guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. They were only looking and dangerous, while below, on the foundations of the eastern shore of the entrance, were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac.

Directly across of Morro Castle, on the crest of the plateau the cliff, were six big guns, one of two of which were dismounted.

The Estrella battery and a small neighbor further in showed no guns, while the famous Cay Smith died the belt with blue, white and yellow houses situated in groves of flowering trees, some of the buildings looking as if they had been the resorts of pleasure seekers in happier times. All were deserted and strange to say, not one apparently had been touched by a hostile projectile.

SNUG CASEMATES. On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily constructed but very comfortable casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when our ships opened fire. When the firing ceased the gunners had a few spots only to climb to their six-inch rapid fire guns which almost always fired a few spiteful farwell shells.

Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet probably could have entered the harbor without loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship, but this is the chance of war, and not so grave as many taken during the civil strife, and as serious as would have been the situation had the Spanish good batteries properly manned in the harbor.

THE RUINA MERCEDES. Commodore Schley's party first steamed around the wreck of the Reina Mercedes, which lies with her bow pointed toward the city. She had a list to starboard at when she was sunk, and that there were great gaps in her sides showing where two 12 and two 13-inch shells had struck her.

The sea washed through the after-cabin, which was decorated in old-fashioned style and in the wind battered a silk curtain, which could be plainly seen from an inner door as the launch steamed by.

THE MERRIMAC. About 600 yards ahead of the Reina

Mercedes and almost in line with her was the wreck of the Merrimac lying in fully six fathoms of water on the very edge of the channel. Had not the current swung the doomed ship along-side instead of athwart the channel, the latter would have been well blocked. When Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson took the collar into the harbor he was hunting for a four-fathom spot, and only missed by a few hundred yards.

At the firing station on the west side, which Commodore Schley inspected in person, the American party met a Spanish artillery captain who was courteous but gloomy. Commodore Schley was his own interpreter and advised the officer with the few men under his command to go up to the city and surrender as quickly as possible.

When the Spanish captain was asked to point out the route to the six-inch battery on the west hill he said there was no one and explained that the way to get there was over steep, rocky and difficult ground. It was learned later this was not true, and it was surmised that the Spaniard was anxious to prevent the Americans from seeing the damage done by the heavy batteries.

Commodore Schley then said he was determined to have a glimpse of Santiago city and the launch was headed along the west side of the channel, going slowly and sticking to the shallow water lest some contact mine put an end as the commodore remarked, "To our pleasure party."

Skirting the broad, lake like spot in the harbor, where the Spanish fleet, destroyed two weeks ago today, used to lie during the bombardment, and where the brilliantly painted buoys which marked the shallows, Punta Corda was rounded and distant about two miles the city of Santiago shone out. The Cathedral was especially well defined and the minarets and funnels of not a few vessels showing at its wharves.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE. At that distance Santiago did not show any traces of the destruction wrought by the 101 out of the 108 eight-inch shells fired on the city last Monday.

Returning to the Brooklyn Commodore Schley, accompanied by his staff, entered the harbor this morning soon after the mines were exploded. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn is authorized for the statement that the former Spanish flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has floated off the reef on which she stranded and is now in the harbor. The ship is practically uninjured. The captain also says this cruiser will almost surely be saved and form an addition to the United States, a trophy of the glorious July 3d.

POSSIBLE SALVAGE. The Cristobal Colon may also be saved, although a good deal depends upon the weather, which is very uncertain at this time of the year. A heavy storm might drive the cruiser so high on the coral reef that it would be impossible to float her. Many of the naval men are outspoken in their criticism of the treatment of her wreck, and there is a feeling that she should have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water had divers, carpenters and machinists, with a competent prize crew been sent on board of her.

GRIM REMINISCENCES. The crew of the Brooklyn regarded the Vixen as their particular enemy since the time when they were both present at Queen Victoria's jubilee display, when the treatment of her wreck, and there is a feeling that she should have been saved when she slipped back from the reef into deep water had divers, carpenters and machinists, with a competent prize crew been sent on board of her.

SCHELEY'S CLASSIC REMARK. Speaking of the military victories of July 1st and 2d and of the naval victory on July 3d, Commodore Schley said seriously: "These victories may have served not only to deprive Spain of her colonial possessions, but to bring about a change of frontiers in Europe. Spain cannot get the territory she now owns back in two months ago. What can she hope for in six months more of such warfare? Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

WHEAT OPTIONS. Business Slack Owing to Speculations in Corn.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Corn absorbed all the interest in the speculative pit today. The wheat market was not so active as the bulk of the grain speculators, who crowded the somewhat confined area of the corn pit to a most uncomfortable degree.

Excellent weather for harvesting and threshing together with good crop reports and lower prices started wheat speculation on a new strength in corn, the small receipts of the new crop of wheat throughout the country and the heavy demand in the visible cargo. As a result the early decline was more or less reversed. July closed 3 1/2 cents higher, September 1/2 cent lower and December 1/2 cent.

Oats followed corn, closing 1/2 cent lower. Speculation in provisions was rather timid because of yellow fever fears. The strength in corn had a steady bearing on the wheat market, and improvement in both the southern and foreign demand. Pork left off 2 1/2 cents lower, lard unchanged and ribs 2 1/2 cents higher.

EASTERN BASEBALL. PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 4. Baltimore 4, Detroit 2. Boston 4, Brooklyn 2. Chicago 3, Cleveland 2. New York 3, Pittsburgh 2. St. Paul 4, Washington 2.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 2. St. Paul 4, Washington 2. Baltimore 4, Detroit 2. Boston 4, Brooklyn 2. Chicago 3, Cleveland 2. New York 3, Pittsburgh 2. St. Paul 4, Washington 2.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Twelve innings. Game 2: Washington 2, St. Louis 1. Game 3: Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1. Game 4: Baltimore 4, Detroit 2. Game 5: Boston 4, Brooklyn 2. Game 6: Chicago 3, Cleveland 2. Game 7: New York 3, Pittsburgh 2. Game 8: St. Paul 4, Washington 2.

Captain Nevills Better. SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Captain Nevills, the capitalist, who is seriously ill at the Palace hotel, was resting easily late tonight. His physicians believe that his condition is slightly improved. His wife reached his bedside today.

Thousands of persons have been cured of this fever by Dr. Wm. H. Welch's Cure. It is a simple and effective remedy for all cases of the disease. It is a simple and effective remedy for all cases of the disease. It is a simple and effective remedy for all cases of the disease.

THE MERRIMAC. About 600 yards ahead of the Reina

## PEACE IS NOT YET ASSURED

President McKinley Is Hopeful.

### France Counsels Spain to Quit.

Absurd Demands Attributed to the Spanish War Minister, General Correa.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President McKinley gave expression today of a strong hope for early peace. Responding to congratulations on the subject of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for early peace now."

In the course of other interviews he gave voice to the same sentiment not expressing his entire belief but a strong hope that peace would come. The dispatch from Madrid announcing the royal decree suspending individual rights in Spain was quickly communicated to the President and was read at the cabinet meeting. As in Madrid, it was generally taken to mean the imminence of a move of the Spanish government for a cessation of hostilities. It was received with satisfaction, but in the absence of a definite official assignment of Spanish motive, the administration while strongly hoping for it, is not entirely confident of so satisfactory an outcome.

One member of the cabinet expressed his opinion that the issuance of the decree at this time indicated the end was not far off, but he was not sure that was the Spanish intention. He cited the frequency of misconstruction of Spanish motives and the intention of misleading as to the course it intended to pursue. At the same time he took a hopeful view of the situation and thought that the royal pronouncement might, in the exigency of the Spanish case, prove to be the entering wedge in a peace movement. Senator Cannon of Utah, who had a talk with the President, does not take an entirely rosy view of the outlook.

"I hope for early peace as a necessity," he said, "but not the willing and voluntary action of the Spanish ministry and royalty. Whoever makes the first proposition there runs the risk. He only builds a bridge on which others will cross. There are few who are ready to undertake the initiative in the present temper of the Spanish populace."

He believed, however, the royal decree possibly signified a move in that direction.

NO OVERTURES YET. WASHINGTON, July 18.—There have been no overtures for peace received by any United States embassy or legation or by the department of state at Washington.

This was the statement made by a member of the cabinet. He said that the Spanish government has not yet made any overtures for peace, but that the United States government is ready to receive them at any time.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow the passage of the Red Cross vessels and the supply ships to enter and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with food pending their concentration and embarkation. The result is very little food. It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered men to Spain.

The Spanish troops abandoned the trenches early this afternoon and went into the city.

Our commissioners attended by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left.

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get our terms rejected. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish prisoners will be transported to Spain by the surrender carrier which it is not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being taken to the United States by the eastern portion of Cuba west to the mouth of Sagua, on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included.

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once and the commissioners will be in the city by this afternoon to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time until they are needed for service elsewhere.

"I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

CLEARED OF SHEEP. Yosemite Reservation to be Patrolled by Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of the Interior has received information that special forest agents have ejected more than 50,000 sheep from the Yosemite park, California, and will in a short time probably succeed in removing the miners now on that reserve.

Secretary Bliss has heretofore requested the detail of troops to the several national parks in California, but the soldiers so assigned were removed in order to accompany the Philippine expedition.

Many complaints were received concerning the invasion of sheepmen and charge of the parks and were subsequently designated acting superintendents with directions to employ from 10 to 20 men as assistant forest agents. These men have succeeded in ejecting the sheep. The secretary of war has also detailed an officer and ten men of the Utah volunteer cavalry to patrol Yosemite.

An Afternoon Party. Mrs. W. N. Thayer gave an afternoon party yesterday at her residence, 1205 Belmont avenue, in honor of her guest, Mrs. H. Maxwell, formerly of this city, now of West Virginia. Tables were spread under trees and refreshments served to a party which included the following: Mesdames Mansfield, Collins, Welch, Smith, Tucker, Armstrong, Belmont, Oakes, Miller, Sue Daly, Gladys Bernhard and Freda Oakes.

Spain. As to the Philippine islands it is certain we will retain them, even though the Spaniards succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage. The government has formed a scheme which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine islands, but which will restore their tranquility.

Short Shift for Spies. ST. LOUIS, July 18.—John Sheehan, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, now at Santiago, has written an interesting letter to his parents in this city. The letter was dated June 23 and says in part:

"We have caught about eighteen spies and shot them. The Cubans are out in front. They have been furnished with guns and provisions by the United States. They are pretty strong—about 7000 in number. We have cut a road and have all our provisions on the camp ground with us. The other day six Spanish deserters came over to us and surrendered. They are sent to the island of Pinar del Rio."

We now number about 25,000. The Spaniards have about 8000 half fed and sick men while all our boys are looking fine. Have not seen anything of the swamps and rainy season yet. Just got word that the Spanish army has caught nineteen Spanish signal corps men with an outline of our camp on paper."

Work of an Insane Firebug. DUTCH FLAT STATION, CAL. July 18.—The Catholic church at this place was burned last Tuesday night and the morning the public school house was destroyed. The dwellings of Mary J. Uron and Thomas Flinnigan were also destroyed.

Both fires were the work of Charles Wedgewood, a young man whose parents reside here and who was convicted of the crime. Some time ago he confessed the crime. The school house was built at a cost of \$9000 and was insured for \$3600. The other buildings were not insured.

THEY CHEERED.

Shafter's Boys Not to Be Restrained.

Delighted When the News of Toral's Surrender Was Passed Along.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 14th, 6 p. m., (via Kingston, July 14, 12:15 p. m.)—After the negotiations for surrender had been closed General Shafter appointed Colonel Astor and Captain McKintley to convey the welcome tidings along the line. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and a noisy demonstration but General Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no reason to humiliate the enemy who had fought bravely. Not even cheering was to be permitted. Before Colonel Astor and Captain McKintley could warn the soldiers, the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

General Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow the passage of the Red Cross vessels and the supply ships to enter and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

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## MIDSUMMER TRADE BULL

But It Is a Normal Condition.

### Synopsis of the Business Reviews.

Exports Continue Largely in Excess of Previous Years—Fall Prospects Excellent.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Broadstreets tomorrow will say:

Pending the initiation of new fall business, preparations for which are actively under way in many markets, there exists quite a midsummer condition, accompanied by price steadiness and confidence in a promising outlook for fall trade. Retrospection and review continue to furnish many illustrations of the favorable conditions during the first half of the present year, some of which seem bound to be duplicated during the second half. While there was little reason to expect anything like the excited buying of cereals this year which occurred last season, the world's wheat crops all pointing to exceptionally large if not record-breaking yields, the situation of carried-over supplies, visible and invisible is such as to lead to confidence in a good demand for most of this country's surplus, though the outlook favors a considerable shading of prices obtained from such products.

There is a little more hopeful feeling in the iron and steel trade, the result partly of reduced output and stocks on pig, and partly owing to the large business reported offering, particularly at the West, where some mills will forego their usual shut-downs and others will curtail the vacation period materially. More is doing in steel, and some western mills are reported booked for orders to the tune of \$1,000,000. Some large export orders are reported from Chicago.

Except for some shading in cereals, caused by the usual tendency to discount government crop reports and look for larger than indicated crop yields, the price situation is one of considerable steadiness. Contract reports point to the value of export trade in wheat and corn at the decline, but a good business for this time of the year is undoubtedly doing. The movement of new wheat at the southwest is also freer though farmers are rather independent of present prices.

Trade continues of a midsummer dullness at the East, but more inquiry for raw wool is a feature and prices are well maintained on a fairly large business for this time of the year. Features of the trade movement for iron and steel at Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis report the fall trade outlook as good.

Our exports still continue in excess of corresponding periods of previous years. The total value of exports for the first half of the year is \$2,500,000,000, as against \$2,200,000,000 for the same period in 1907, and \$2,000,000,000 for the same period in 1906.

Business failures in the United States number 238 as against 241 last week, 247 in this week as against 255 in 1906 and 241 in 1905.

NEW YORK, July 18.—R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade will say in tomorrow's issue:

The decrease of a Spanish fleet and the quick appreciation of the fact, the flags of truce at Santiago and at last the surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day. But American have grown and traders see that many outside matters greatly influence the domestic market.

The decrease in output of pig iron from 25,375 tons weekly June 1st to 21,611 tons last, mostly due to usual stoppages for repairs a little before July 1st, carries with it a decrease of 4216 tons weekly in iron castings, the first sign of the month's recovery in production, the quantity consumed in manufacture would be 3.8 per cent less than the highest ever attained in May, a small decrease for midsummer, but in fact the average consumption was larger and decreased only a small amount. Just when the iron industry is crowded with orders for months, the Illinois rail mills until December or later, with sales this week of 15,000 tons, and structural work with a few contracts for 16,000 tons or more, is a larger demand appears for cars and sheets and better demand for bars at the west. A heavy sale of billets from Pittsburgh to eastern Pennsylvania at a concession of 30 cents is the only real decline in quotations.

As yet, but the steel market is a shade better, but a few large purchases indicate some disposition for business and the demand for woolen goods is better, though the prices for some have been reduced and the competition as to serges seems likely to be excessive. Sales of wool were 741,350 pounds, 5,521,290 being domestic for two weeks of July against 24,572,800 pounds last year, of which 11,955,600 were domestic. One sale of 1,991,000 pounds looks like a record for the month.

Prices for cotton are being held by the Boston parties in the market, but the market is dropping in price under estimates of 650,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels this year, which seem to be at least well warranted as over conservative estimates. The market for cotton is moderate.

The foreign outlook has much improved and the decline in price during the week was about 5 cents for spot and 2 1/2 for nearest export.

The editor of the Evans City (Pa.) Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. I cured my child, but never cough, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1729 Mariposa street."

Germany in Better Mood.

Effect of Ambassador White's Speech.

The Press Has Become Friendly.

Some of the Kaiser's Warships Withdrawn From Manila Harbor—Samoan Question.

[Copyrighted 1895 by Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 18.—The recent speech of United States Ambassador White is gradually having a good effect. The tone of the German press with the exception of the rabid anti-Americans has distinctly changed. Many of the newspapers which have hitherto been unfriendly are now just the opposite.

Mr. White's fourth of July oration has also strengthened his position here. It is understood that the withdrawal of some of the German warships from Manila was due to his pointing out that the feeling of the Americans at such a formidable array of German ships in the harbor was one of suspicion as to the intentions of Germany.

An official of the foreign office, explaining the attitude of the government, said: "The presence there of our war ships was solely due to our desire to protect German interests in the Philippine islands which are too large for one or two ships to protect in the event of things going wrong, as the presence of the ships at various points at the same time might be necessary."

"When they first appeared, Admiral Dewey was unable to land a force sufficiently strong to protect foreigners from the semi-savage hordes of insurgents who were also a source of danger to the Germans. In view of the repeated assurance of neutrality on the part of Germany and the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the American suspensions are unfounded."

The local correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that General Azcarra, the former Spanish minister of war, is reported to be on a mission, the object of which is to sound the cables of the continental powers on the subject of peace negotiations. He is not expected in Berlin.

The newspapers are discussing the questions of the future of Samoa and the Caroline Islands. The Schlesische Zeitung recalls President McKinley's announcement that the United States is not willing to give up its rights in Samoa.

The minister of commerce is investigating the present and prospective results of the war on German exports. The Cologne industrial association reports that trade with Spain has been severely injured by non-payments, while trade with the United States has been little affected though buyers in some branches are less frequent.

The Tagblatt says the report shows what was expected from the United States, namely, Spain's ruin. The Tagblatt and other liberal newspapers accuse the emperor of exceeding his powers in the appointment of three professors of the Prussian technical high school from the members of the house of lords, such an appointment requiring the signature of the chancellor, which was not obtained through the position of the cabinet.

Heavy rains are reported throughout Germany all the week and have damaged the crops in the flooded parts. The floods were especially severe in the Brunswick district, where many houses have been destroyed.

The governor of the German colony at Kiau Chou bay has asked the German merchants if they desire the introduction there of the German customs tariff.

Some of the newspapers complain of the favor shown American preserved meats in the army and navy, to the detriment of German meats.

Mr. White, our ambassador, has been and somewhat injured by a bicyclist near the Brandenburg gate on Tuesday.

The officials of the embassy have rented new offices at the corner of Unter den Linden and Schadow streets and will move in October. The new quarters are larger and better adapted for the purpose.

In spite of Admiral Dewey's dispatch confirming the exclusive news of the Associated Press as to the conduct of the German warship at Subig bay, a section of the German press still professes to disbelieve the true incident.

The Cologne Gazette says: "The story was got up by the Associated Press with the deliberate purpose of producing animosity between Germany and America."

The Prussian frontier officials have been ordered to prevent the importation of American pork lacking the American inspectors' certificates. This action is owing to the instructions of the government to Washington to omit the marks when the meat is intended for the German market.

A statement in the newspapers that 38 cases of trichinosis which had occurred in Saxony were due to the use of American pork has shown that all the cases in question were due to one Saxon hog.

Irving M. Scott, the American shipbuilder, is returning from Russia, to which country he had been summoned by the czar for the purpose of advising in regard to the Russian naval construction. His mission has been wholly successful.

Herr Liebknecht, the socialist leader, speaking at Berlin during the week, said the battle of Manila was a greater feat than the battle of Sedan, which resulted in the capture of the French emperor and his army.

## GERMANY IN BETTER MOOD

Effect of Ambassador White's Speech.

### The Press Has Become Friendly.

Some of the Kaiser's Warships Withdrawn From Manila Harbor—Samoan Question.

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BERLIN, July 18.—The recent speech of United States Ambassador White is gradually having a good effect. The tone of the German press with the exception of the rabid anti-Americans has distinctly changed. Many of the newspapers which have hitherto been unfriendly are now just the opposite.

Mr. White's fourth of July oration has also strengthened his position here. It is understood that the withdrawal of some of the German warships from Manila was due to his pointing out that the feeling of the Americans at such a formidable array of German ships in the harbor was one of suspicion as to the intentions of Germany.

An official of the foreign office, explaining the attitude of the government, said: "The presence there of our war ships was solely due to our desire to protect German interests in the Philippine islands which are too large for one or two ships to protect in the event of things going wrong, as the presence of the ships at various points at the same time might be necessary."

"When they first appeared, Admiral Dewey was unable to land a force sufficiently strong to protect foreigners from the semi-savage hordes of insurgents who were also a source of danger to the Germans. In view of the repeated assurance of neutrality on the part of Germany and the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the American suspensions are unfounded."

The local correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that General Azcarra, the former Spanish minister of war, is reported to be on a mission, the object of which is to sound the cables of the continental powers on the subject of peace negotiations. He is not expected in Berlin.

The newspapers are discussing the questions of the future of Samoa and the Caroline Islands. The Schlesische Zeitung recalls President McKinley's announcement that the United States is not willing to give up its rights in Samoa.

The minister of commerce is investigating the present and prospective results of the war on German exports. The Cologne industrial association reports that trade with Spain has been severely injured by non-payments, while trade with the United States



